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(54) Flow-through brush liquid applicator and method of making it

Applikator zum Auftragen von Flüssigkeit mit Durchflusspinsel und Herstellung desselben
Instrument pour peindre à réservoir de médium et son procédé d'utilisation

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Description

This invention relates to liquid applicators and more particularly to flow-through brush liquid applicators in which the liquid flows through the bristles of a brush that may be used to spread the liquid, such as for example fingernail polish applicators.

In one class of flow-through brush liquid applicator, the outlet in a container for the liquid is partly closed by the bristles of a small brush but there is sufficient space provided so that liquid may flow from the container and wet the bristles of the brush as the liquid is applied to a surface. A prior art type of applicator of this class utilizes a staple that is stapled through the bristles to fasten them into the outlet of the container. It is known from United States Patent 1,006,641, which discloses the features of the preamble of Claim 1, to cement the bristles around the wall of a flexible tubular cylinder through which the liquid may flow.

The prior art type of flow-through applicators have the disadvantages of being relatively expensive to make.

It is the purpose of the invention to provide a flow-through brush holder that is easily assembled to an applicator on a small production scale.

To accomplish this task, a flow-through brush applicator comprises an inner shell and an outer shell. The inner shell has an outlet and the outer shell has a substantially open bottom and an open top of smaller diameter than the open bottom. The outer shell fits conformingly over the inner shell with the outlet of said inner shell and bristles of the brush extending beyond said outer shell, wherein fluid may flow from the interior of the inner shell through its outlet and through the brush for applications. The brush is shaped as a cylinder with bristles forming an outer wall having a predetermined diameter and the inner shell has an annular opening with substantially the same diameter, wherein the bristles of the brush fit within said annular opening. A clamp means is provided for holding said bristles downwardly against said inner shell.

This flow through applicator is characterized in that the clamp means includes a plurality of segments of a truncated cone and the outer shell has a conical inner wall adjacent to said open top wherein the segments may be forced against the bristles of said brush by said outer shell.

Advantageously, the outer shell includes conical inner walls sized and positioned to move the plurality of truncated cone segments inwardly. A snap mechanism is formed on said inner and outer shells wherein said inner and outer shells may be locked together to hold the bristles in place.

To make the flow-through brush applicator, an inner shell is formed having a tubular nose through which liquid can flow, surrounded by clamping segments to form an annular opening for the bristles of the brush and an outer shell is formed in such a way as to be adapted to fit over said inner shell, wherein the outer shell has an

opening through which the bristles of the brush extend. The bristles of the brush are inserted in the annular opening in the inner shell and the outer shell is placed over the inner shell to force the segments inwardly and clamp said bristles of the brush in place against the nose which is caused to project through the outer shell. The bristles of the brush may be arranged as the walls of a cylinder wherein said bristles fit within the annular opening.

From the above description, it can be understood that, the applicator and method of fabricating the applicator of this invention has several advantages, such as for example: (1) it enables easy assembly of the brushes to a brush holder and to a container; and (2) it is a relatively inexpensive efficient applicator which permits the flow of liquid through the center of the bristles of a brush.

The above-noted and other features of the invention will be better understood from the following detailed description when considered with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of a flow-through brush applicator in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary, partly broken-away view of the tip of the container of FIG. 1 including a portion of the novel brush holder;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of the brush holder of FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 4 is a longitudinal sectional view of another portion of the brush holder of FIGS. 1 and 2;

FIG. 5 is a plan view of the brush holder portion shown in the longitudinal sectional view of FIG. 3;

FIG. 6 is an enlarged fragmentary view of a portion of the brush holder inner shell that is a portion of the embodiment of brush holder of FIGS. 3 and 5;

FIG. 7 is a sectional view showing one stage in the assembly of the inner member of FIG. 3 to the outer member of FIG. 4 to prepare a brush holder as shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 8 is a sectional view showing another stage in the assembly of the inner and outer shell of FIGS. 6 and 7 in the fabrication of the brush holder of FIG. 1;

FIG. 9 is a schematic view of one series of steps performed in assembling the brush holder of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 10 is a schematic view of another portion of the assembly apparatus for assembling the brush holder of FIG. 1.

In FIG. 1, there is shown a flow-through applicator 10 having a container body 12, a neck for the container shown at 14, a container tip 16 and an applicator cap 18. In the preferred embodiment, the neck 14 is narrower than the container body 12 and contains threads adapted to engage threads in the cap 18 to provide a protective cover over the flow-through applicator 10.

The tip 16 extends from the neck portion 14 and contains the brush so that, when the container is inverted, fluid flows through the brush for application to a surface, such as for example to fingernails. The cap 18, when closed, encloses the brush at the tip 16.

The tip 16 includes a flow-through brush holder 20 having extending from it a flow-through brush 24. The brush holder 20 includes four clamp members 22A-22D that hold the brush bristles in place so that they extend from an outer shell 26 of the tip 16. The tip 16 is easily assembled to the neck portion 14 of the container 12 and is easily fabricated to hold the flow-through brush in place for application of a liquid through the bristles of the brush.

In FIG. 2, there is shown an enlarged fragmentary view, partly broken away, of the tip 16 showing a portion of the flow-through brush 24 with an opening in the center indicated at 25 and extending from the outer tip of an inner shell 28 to which the bristles of the brush are clamped by clamp members 22A-22D (22A and 22B being shown in FIG. 2). The clamp members 22A-22D are moved in place by the outer shell 26, the top portion of which is shown at 26 in FIG. 2. As best shown in this view, the bristles of the brush 24 surround the outlet of the container so that fluid flowing from the outlet wets the brush 24 as the liquid is applied.

In FIG. 3, there is shown a longitudinal sectional view of the inner shell 28 having an inner shell body 30, an inner shell nose 32, a plurality of clamp members 22A and 22B being shown in FIG. 3, an inner shell passageway 34, an inner shell nose passageway 36 and an annular opening 38. These parts are arranged to permit the fluid to flow from the inside of the container such as a container 12 (FIG. 1) through the inner shell body passageway 34 and inner shell nose passageway 36 into the center of the brush 24 (FIG. 1 and FIG. 2). In the preferred embodiment, the inner shell body 30, inner shell nose 32 and clamps 22A-22D (22A and 22B being shown in FIG. 3) are integrally formed of a plastic material but of course can be made in many different ways.

The inner shell body 30 is generally tubular and cylindrical: (1) enclosing the inner shell passageway 34 which extends through it along its longitudinal axis; (2) having at its lower end a flange 42; (3) having an annular groove 40 in its outer surface, spaced a short distance from the flange 42 toward an outlet 33 and serving as one locking member; and (4) having an inwardly conical surface at 44 leading to the clamp members 22A-22D which surround the extending inner shell nose 32.

The inner shell nose 32 includes an elongated tubular wall of narrower diameter than the inner shell body 30 surrounding the inner shell nose passageway 36 which joins the inner shell body passageway 34 at one end and extends to the outlet 33 at its other end, with the outlet 33 extending into the tubular opening in the center 25 of the brushes 24 (FIG. 2). The outer circumferential wall of the inner shell nose 32 forms an inner part of the clamp means for the bristles of the flow-

through brush 24.

The clamp means 22A-22D, two members of which are shown at 22A and 22B, are arcuate, being shaped as segments of a truncated cone separated from each other and surrounding the annular opening 38 which circumscribes the nose portion 32. The annular opening 38 receives one end of the flow-through brush 24 (FIGS. 1 and 2). The clamp members 22A-22D press against the brush 24 and form the outer part of the clamp means so that the brush 24 is held between the outer surface of the inner shell nose 32 and the inner surface of the clamp means 22A-22D which, when bent inwardly in a manner to be described hereinafter, form an outer ring to hold the brush 24 in place.

In the preferred embodiment, the inner diameter of the inner shell passageway 34 is approximately 3 millimeters (0.118 inches), the cylindrical wall is 1.27 millimeters (0.050 inches) thick, the diameter from the outer ends of the circular flange 42 is 8.18 millimeters (0.318 inches), the length of the inner shell body 30 is 5.1 millimeters (0.2 inches), the inner diameter of the inner shell nose passageway 36 is 0.7 millimeters (0.028 inches) and its wall diameter is 1.68 millimeters (0.066 inches). The conical surface 44 is at an angle of 20 degrees to the longitudinal axis of the inner shell 28, the outer diameter of the annular groove 40 is 1.82 millimeters (0.125 inches) and its inner diameter (outer diameter of the inner shell nose) is 1.68 millimeters (0.066 inches) and the entire length of the inner shell 28 is 2.36 centimeters (0.930 inches).

In FIG. 4, there is shown a longitudinal sectional view of the outer shell 26 having a tubular generally cylindrical portion 50 and a tubular frustum of a right regular cone section 52 integrally formed with each other to receive the body portion of the inner shell 28 (FIG. 3) within a passageway 60 of the right regular cylindrical portion 50 and the inner shell nose portion 32 (FIG. 3) within an inner passageway 62 of the tubular right regular frustum of a cone section 52 so that the inner shell nose 32 (FIG. 3) fits through an opening 66 in the outer shell 26.

The tubular right-regular-cylindrical portion 50 includes an annular stop surface 56, an annular boss internal to the passageway 60 shown at 58 and an outwardly extending flange 54. The outer shell 26 is adapted to receive the inner shell 28 with the top of the flange 42 (FIG. 3) of the inner shell 28 resting upon the stop surface 56 of the outer shell 26, the annular groove 40 (FIG. 3) of the inner shell 28 receiving the inward boss 58 of the outer shell 26 to hold it in place and the conical surface 44 (FIG. 3) resting against the inner conical surface 64 of the frustum of the cone 52.

With this arrangement, the outer shell 26 can be forced over the inner shell 28 and locked in place to force the clamp members 22A-22D (FIG. 3) inwardly to hold the brush 24 in place. In the preferred embodiment, the inner diameter of the inner passageway 60 is 0.210 inches, the boss 58 and groove 40 (FIG. 3) which match have a radius of 0.25 millimeters (0.01 inches), the outer

opening 66 through which the nose 32 passes in the frustum of a cone section 52 has an inner diameter of 0.25 millimeters (0.1 inches), the conical surface 64 is at an angle of 20 degrees with the longitudinal axis of the outer shell 26, the length to the flange 54 from the stop-
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 50
 55

ping surface 56 is 1.17 centimeters (0.460 inches) and the total length is 2.08 centimeters (0.820 inches) with a wall thickness of approximately 1.14 millimeters (0.045 inches).

While two locking members including the boss 58 in the outer shell 26 and the groove 40 in the inner shell 28 (FIG. 3) are provided, any other snap mechanism could be used, and the groove 40 and boss 58 could be reversed as between the inner and outer shell with the boss being on the outer surface of the inner shell and the groove being in the inner surface of the outer shell if desired. Similarly, many other configurations could be utilized such as square shell members or the like to provide clamping around the outlet to fasten easily the flow-through brush 24 in place.

In FIG. 5, there is shown a plan view of the inner shell 28 showing the bottom flange 42, the conical section 44, the four clamp members 22A-22D, the tubular outlet opening 38 into which the bristles of the brush are inserted, the inner shell nose 32 and the outlet 33. As shown in this view, there are openings 68A-68D between the curved clamped members 22A-22D which permit these members to be bent radially inwardly toward the outlet 33 until they approximately touch each other and force themselves against the bristles of the brush 24 (FIGS 1 and 2).

In FIG. 6, there are shown two of the clamp members 22A and 22B separated by the opening 68A and extending from the conical portion 44 illustrating the manner in which the space between them slopes so that they may be bent inwardly until they approximately touch.

In FIG. 7, there is shown a longitudinal sectional view 20 of the inner shell member 28, the outer shell member 26, and the brush fibers 24 in one position during the assembly of the brush tip 16 (FIG. 1). In this position, the outer shell 26 has already been positioned above the inner shell 28 and the brush 24, with the brush 24 having been inserted in the annular opening 38 so that the top of the brush 24 fits within the wide bottom end of the outer shell 26 and is forced inwardly through the opening at the top of the outer shell 26 by the conical portions at the top of the outer shell 26.

In FIG. 8, there is shown a longitudinal sectional view of the inner shell 28, the outer shell 26 and the flow-through brush 24 with the inner shell 28 and outer shell 26 fully engaged so that the stop surfaces mesh with each other and the groove and boss detents 40 and 58 respectively are engaged. In this position, the inner shell nose 32 extends out of the inner shell body passageway 34 and the clamp members 22A-22D (22A and 22C being shown in FIG. 8) are forced inwardly where they squeeze the brushes 24 against the nose 32 to hold them in place while permitting the outlet 33 to pro-

vide a flow path between the fluid in the applicator and the bristles of the brush 24.

In FIG. 9, there is shown a schematic drawing of an assembly system 70 having a conveyor belt 76 carrying in its top run a plurality of units to be fully assembled in a first station 72 and a second station 74. The inner shell 28 has the preformed brush with a flow-through center automatically inserted into the tubular outlet opening 38 over the nose 32 at station 72 and then it is moved to station 74 in which the outer shell 26 is inserted to form a firm holder for the brush 24. The tips 16 are then removed from the conveyor system (FIG. 9) at the end to be attached to the full container at its neck 14 (FIG. 1).

In FIG. 10, there is shown a schematic view of an assembly system 71 for assembling the tip 16 to containers which containers include a body portion 12 and a neck 14 (FIG. 1). As shown in this view, the body portion 12 and neck 14 are carried on a conveyor 82 and filled with a fluid at station 78. At station 80, the tip 16 is inserted over the neck 14 and heat-sealed in place or sealed by any other suitable means. The caps 18 are inserted at station 84. It is then removed from the conveyor 82 as a full flow-through brush container 10.

From the above description, it can be understood that the flow-through applicator 10 of this invention is simply and easily assembled and is economically made.

Although a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described with some particularity, many modifications and variations in the preferred embodiment are possible within the light of the above teachings. Therefore, it is to be understood that, within the scope of the claims, the invention may be practiced other than as specifically described.

Claims

1. A flow-through brush applicator (10) comprising an inner shell (28) and an outer shell (26); said inner shell (28) having an outlet (33); said outer shell (26) having a substantially open bottom and an open top of smaller diameter than the open bottom; said outer shell (26) fitting conformingly over said inner shell (28) with the outlet (33) of said inner shell (28) and bristles of the brush (24) extending beyond said outer shell (26), wherein fluid may flow from the interior of the inner shell (28) through its outlet (33) and through the brush (24) for application; said brush (24) being shaped as a cylinder with bristles forming an outer wall having a predetermined diameter and said inner shell (28) having an annular opening (38) with substantially the same diameter, wherein the bristles of said brush (24) fit within said annular opening (38); clamp means for holding said bristles downwardly against said inner shell (28); characterized in that the clamp means includes a plurality of segments of a truncated cone and said outer shell (26) has a conical inner wall adjacent to said open top wherein said segments may be

forced against the bristles of said brush (24) by said outer shell (26).

2. A flow-through brush applicator (10) according to claim 1 characterized in that said outer shell (26) includes conical inner walls sized and positioned to move said plurality of segments of said truncated cone inwardly.
3. A flow-through brush applicator (10) according to claim 1 or claim 2 characterized by a snap mechanism formed on said inner (28) and outer shells (26) wherein said inner (28) and outer shells (26) may be locked together to hold the bristles (24) in place.
4. A method of making a flow-through brush applicator comprising the steps of forming an inner shell (28) with a tubular nose (32) through which liquid can flow surrounded by clamping segments (22A-22D) to form an annular opening for the bristles of the brush (24); forming an outer shell (26) adapted to fit over said inner shell (28), wherein the outer shell (26) has an opening through which the bristles of the brush (24) pass; inserting the bristles of the brush (24) in the annular opening (38) in the inner shell (28); and placing the outer shell (26) over the inner shell (28) to force said segments (22A-22D) inwardly and clamp said bristles of the brush (24) in place against the nose (32), the nose of the inner shell (28) being caused to project through the outer shell (28).
5. A method in accordance with claim 4 characterized by arranging the bristles of said brush as the walls of a cylinder wherein said bristles fit within the annular opening (38).

Patentansprüche

1. Durchflußpinsel-Applikator (10) mit einem Innengehäuse (28) und einem Außengehäuse (26); wobei das Innengehäuse (28) einen Auslaß (33) hat; wobei das Außengehäuse (26) einen im wesentlichen offenen Boden und eine offene Oberseite hat, deren Durchmesser kleiner ist als der des offenen Bodens; wobei das Außengehäuse (26) passend auf das Innengehäuse (28) aufgesteckt ist, wobei sich der Auslaß (33) des Innengehäuses (28) und die Borsten des Pinsels (24) bis über das Außengehäuse (26) hinaus erstrecken, wobei zum Auftragen Fluid aus dem Inneren des Innengehäuses (28) durch dessen Auslaß (33) und durch den Pinsel (24) fließen kann; wobei der Pinsel (24) als ein Zylinder geformt ist, die Borsten eine Außenwand mit einem vorbestimmten Durchmesser bilden und das Innengehäuse (28) eine ringförmige Aussparung (38) mit im wesentlichen dem gleichen Durchmesser aufweist, wobei die Borsten des Pinsels (24) in die ringförmige Aussparung (38) eingesetzt

sind; und mit einer Einspanneinrichtung, um die Borsten gegen das Innengehäuse (28) unten zu halten; **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Einspanneinrichtung eine Anzahl von Segmenten eines Kegelstumpfes aufweist und das Außengehäuse (26) nahe der offenen Oberseite eine konisch geformte Innenwand hat, wobei die Segmente durch das Außengehäuse (26) gegen die Borsten des Pinsels (24) gedrückt werden können.

2. Durchflußpinsel-Applikator (10) nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß das Außengehäuse (26) konisch geformte Innenwände hat, die so bemessen und angeordnet sind, um die Anzahl der Kegelstumpf-Segmente nach innen zu bewegen.
3. Durchflußpinsel-Applikator (10) nach Anspruch 1 oder nach Anspruch 2, **gekennzeichnet durch** einen Schnappmechanismus, der an dem Innengehäuse (28) und dem Außengehäuse (26) ausgebildet ist, wodurch das Innengehäuse (28) mit dem Außengehäuse (26) einschnappen kann, um die Borsten (24) an ihrem Platz zu halten.
4. Verfahren zur Herstellung eines Durchflußpinsel-Applikators mit den Schritten: Herstellen eines Innengehäuses (28) mit einer rohrförmigen Nase (32), durch die ein Fluid fließen kann und die von Einspannsegmenten (22A-22D) umgeben ist, um für die Borsten des Pinsels (24) eine ringförmige Aussparung zu bilden; Herstellen eines Außengehäuses (26), das dazu ausgestaltet ist, um auf das Innengehäuse (28) aufgesteckt zu werden, wobei das Außengehäuse (26) eine Öffnung hat, durch die die Borsten des Pinsels (24) hindurchführen; Einsetzen der Borsten des Pinsels (24) in die ringförmige Aussparung (38) des Innengehäuses (28); und Aufstecken des Außengehäuses (26) auf das Innengehäuse (28), um die Segmente (22A-22D) nach innen und die Borsten des Pinsels (24) an ihrem Platz gegen die Nase (32) zu drücken, wobei die Nase des Innengehäuses (28) durch das Außengehäuse (28) vorsteht.

5. Verfahren nach Anspruch 4, **gekennzeichnet durch**: Anordnen der Borsten des Pinsels als die Wände eines Zylinders, wobei die Borsten in die ringförmige Aussparung (38) eingesetzt sind.

Revendications

1. Appliqueur (10) à pinceau imbibé par écoulement comportant une coque intérieure (28) et une coque extérieure (26); ladite coque intérieure (28) ayant une sortie (33); ladite coque extérieure (26) ayant un fond sensiblement ouvert et un sommet ouvert d'un plus petit diamètre que le fond ouvert; ladite coque extérieure (26) se plaçant sur ladite coque

intérieure (28) en épousant sa forme, ladite coque intérieure (28) et les poils du pinceau (24) s'étendant au-delà de ladite coque extérieure (26), dans lequel un fluide provenant de l'intérieur de la coque intérieure (28) peut s'écouler par sa sortie (33) et par le pinceau (24) pour être appliqué; ledit pinceau (24) ayant la forme d'un cylindre avec des poils formant une paroi extérieure d'un diamètre prédéterminé et ladite coque intérieure (28) ayant une ouverture annulaire (38) sensiblement du même diamètre, les poils dudit pinceau (24) se plaçant dans ladite ouverture annulaire (38); un moyen de serrage pour maintenir lesdits poils vers le bas contre ladite coque intérieure (28); caractérisé en ce que le moyen de serrage comporte plusieurs segments de cône tronqué et ladite coque extérieure (26) a une paroi intérieure conique contiguë audit sommet ouvert, les segments pouvant être appuyés contre les poils dudit pinceau (24) par ladite coque extérieure (26).

dans l'ouverture annulaire (38).

2. Applicateur (10) à pinceau imbibé par écoulement selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ladite coque extérieure (26) comporte des parois intérieures coniques dont les dimensions et la position permettent de déplacer vers l'intérieur lesdits plusieurs segments dudit cône tronqué.
3. Applicateur (10) à pinceau imbibé par écoulement selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, caractérisé par un mécanisme d'engrenement formé sur lesdites parois intérieure (28) et extérieure (26), dans lequel lesdites coques intérieure (28) et extérieure (26) peuvent être verrouillées l'une avec l'autre pour maintenir en place les poils (24).
4. Procédé de fabrication d'un applicateur à pinceau imbibé par écoulement, comprenant les étapes consistant à former une coque intérieure (28) à embout tubulaire (32) par lequel peut s'écouler un liquide, entouré par des segments de serrage (22A-22D) pour former une ouverture annulaire pour les poils du pinceau (24); former une coque extérieure (26) apte à s'adapter sur ladite coque intérieure (28), la coque extérieure (26) ayant une ouverture par laquelle passent les poils du pinceau (24); introduire les poils du pinceau dans l'ouverture annulaire (38) de la coque intérieure (28); et placer la coque extérieure (26) par-dessus la coque intérieure (28) pour pousser lesdits segments (22A-22D) vers l'intérieur et serrer lesdits poils du pinceau (24) en position contre l'embout (32), l'embout de la coque intérieure (28) étant amené à dépasser à travers la coque extérieure (28).
5. Procédé selon la revendication 4, caractérisé par la disposition des poils dudit pinceau sous la forme des parois d'un cylindre, lesdits poils se logeant

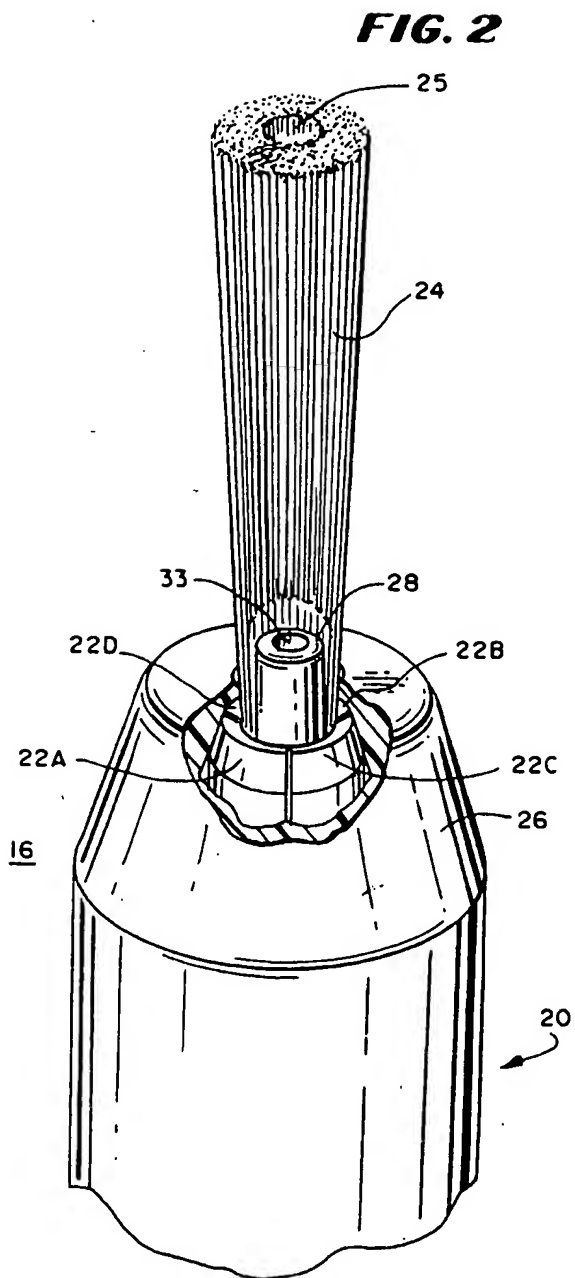
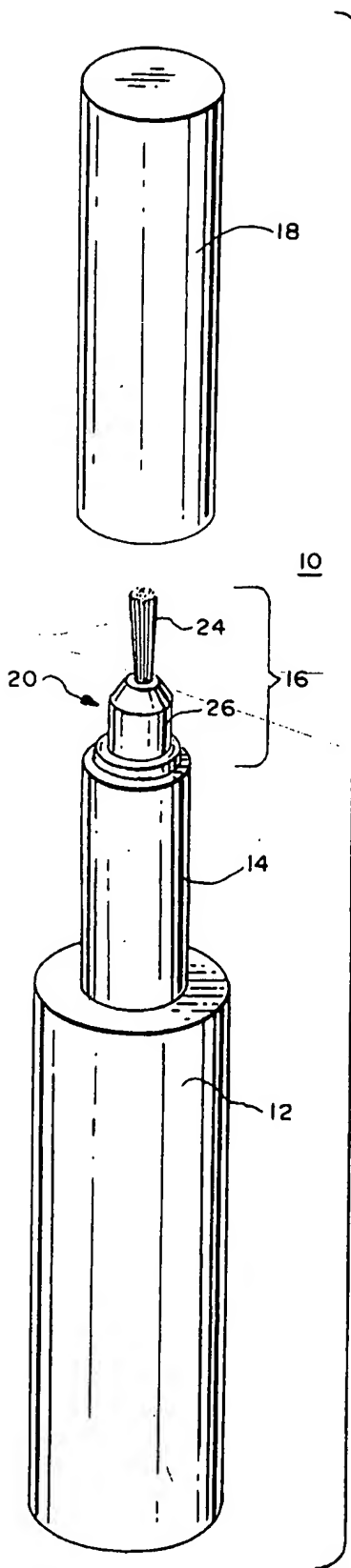


FIG. 3

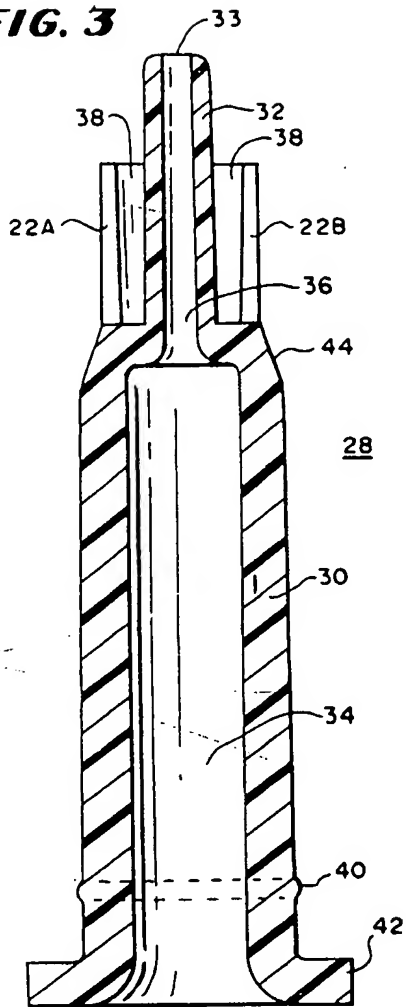


FIG. 4

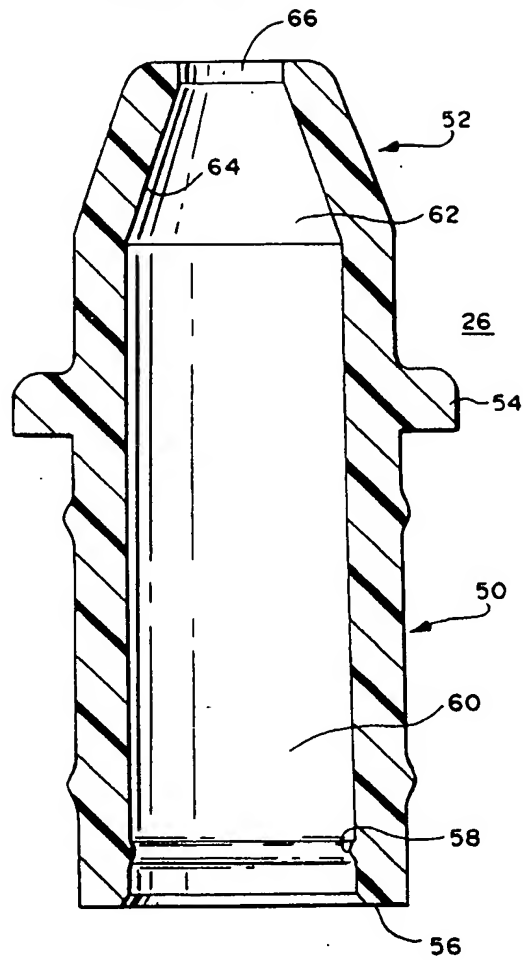


FIG. 6

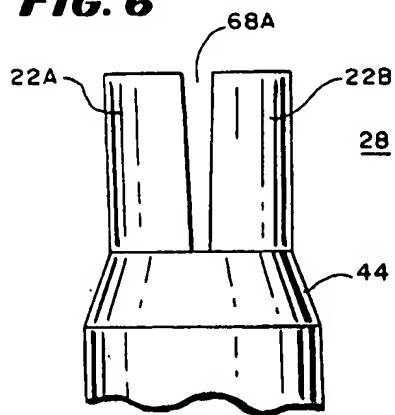


FIG. 5

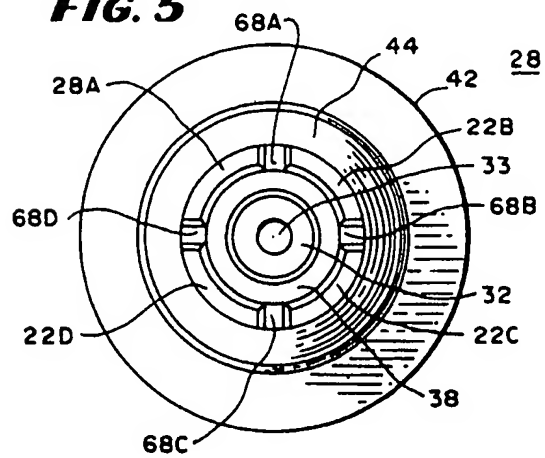


FIG. 7

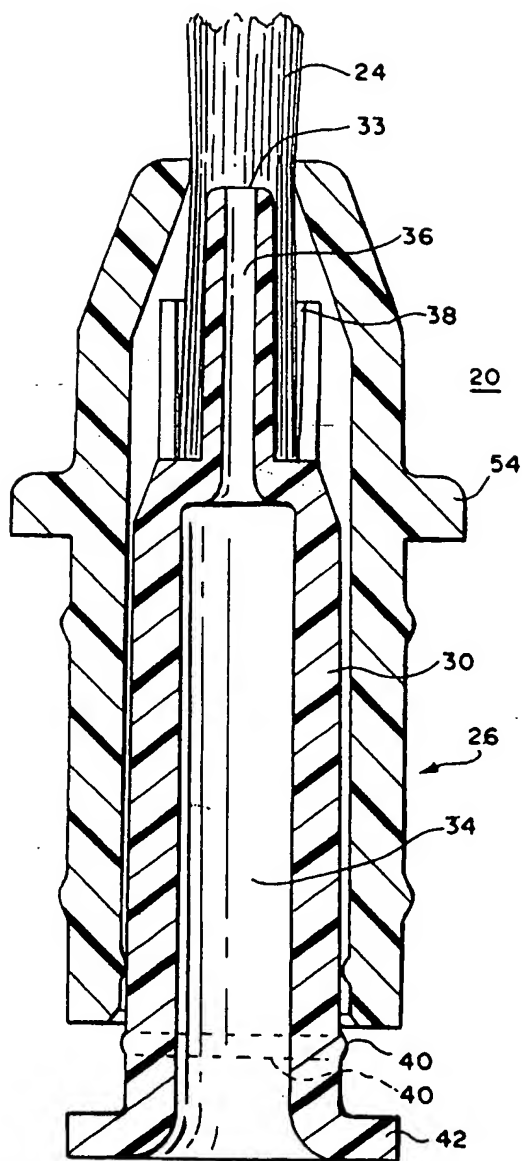


FIG. 8

